diese

Distribution of Samples of Grain from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. To the Editor of the Watchman.

During the past eight years samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all of the Dominion free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to improve the quality and character of these important agricultural products throughout the ccuntry This work has met with much appreciation and a considerable degree of success.

Honourable Minister of Agriculture to forward, as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous that on this basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the middle of February, and all later applicants could not be supplied.

This year my instructions are to send one sample only to each applicant, with the hope that with this limitation every farmer in the Dominion who so desires a share in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising selection of food for her progeny? Is it sorts of oats, barley, spring wheat, pease, field corn and potatoes. Already "instinct" because we are ignorantmore than 7,000 applications have that is to say, because we do not know been alled. All farmers desiring to where "instinct" leaves off and reason participate in this distribution should begins?-St. Louis Republic. send in their applications early, and state which of the above named samples they would prefer, and their wishes will be met as far as practicable until the available stock is exhausted. The grain can be sent early, but the potatoes will not be, distributed until the danger of being injured in transit by frost is over. Letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm may be sent free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS Director Experimental Farms Ottawa, March 11th, 1895.

What it Costs.

The Atlanta Constitution, one of the leading United States journals, has been figuring up the national drink bill of that country and seems staggered at the result. The official government reports show that 88,777,187 gallons of distilled spirits were manu factured during the year. It estimates that 37,000,000 gallons were purchased across bar counters, and that, on an average, there was 63 drinks to the gallon, or 6,090,000,000 in all, costing \$609,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than all the annual appropriations of Congress. This represents 100 glasses a year for the entire population, or 500 glasses each for all adult males. Then, the beer has to be added. There were 31,962,943 barrels of it, representing 12,785,169,200 glasses, representing a cost of \$617,258,400, or 10 cents for every inhabitant. Very many do not drink at all, but the others appear to make it up pretty well for them. The total amount of this worse than needless tipple bill must be over \$1,260. 000,000 a year, or over \$20 per head for the entire population. Little won der the country suffers from hard times,

FORTUNES IN FRUIT STANDS.

Big Money In Small Business by Eco

nomical Italians. Few of the thoughtless passersby and chance patrons of the corner fruit stands on the city streets realize the comparatively large profits reaped by those who have their capital invested in this ap parently insignificant business. To the average onlooker as he casts a careless glance at the vender of fruit and candy probably the only thought that occurs is that here is a poor unfortunate foreigner cast on our shores, who manages by this simple means to eke out a liv ing for himself and a large family of small children. Indeed a closer inspection into the comfortless lives of thes seekers for gain, involving long hours spent in continued application to work the short remaining time passed in squalid homes or on the streets, would

reveal little of the true state of affairs. There is a vast difference in the indications from outward appearances. Some of them carry an air of prosperity in neatness of dress and carelessness of air. Others seem to wish to advertise their poverty by a show of tattered garments and generally destitute appearance. But in general those appearances of the thread firmly in the left hand, are deceitful. The man in rags may ordinarily be regarded as more fortunate than his apparently prosperous brother. He is making more because it is not so much what is made in profits as what is saved, and in a small business, like that of the corner fruit dealers, this general principle is especially true.

the astute dealers is seen from a few examples of unusual prosperity. A short time ago an Italian who had been in the business on a down town corner for | indeed especially after he had thrashed ten years closed out his business to a it .- "Rhoda Fleming," George Meresuccessor, receiving from him \$2,200 for dith. the privilege of his location. This amount he added to a fortune of \$60,-000 already accumulated. In the stockyards region a similar sale was made in recalled the particulars of every cabinet consideration of \$250. In the same meeting with the most scrupulous exactneighborhood the death recently of a negation

veteran in the business revealed the fact that he had been possessed of property amounting to \$17,000. Some of our largest business blocks, notably on State and Halsted streets, are now owned by those who started in business in this way. - Chicago Journal.

Sense of Taste In Insects.

The entomologists have detected and duly noted a singular development of the sense of taste in insects of the butterfly family. The larvæ of butterflies and moths all eat foods which are not adapted to the wants and tastes of the perfect insect, and which, in some instances, is positively obnoxious to the fully developed creature. Take, for an instance, the horrid "hog nosed caterpillar," which lives on the leaves of Last year I was instructed by the the prickly ash and also makes life burdensome to the orange grower. Its parents are Mr. and Mrs. Papilio Cresphontes of the order Lepidoptera, family Papilionidæ, and are the largest and most beautiful butterflies found in the latitude of Missouri. The full grown insect of this species will not touch the leaves of either of the trees mentioned above, but on them it deposits eggs, and when these hatch the substance of the leaves furnish the proper food for the larvæ. Are we to infer from this curious habit that the female butterfly of this species remembers her early existence, and from that argues that prickly ash and orange leaves are the proper food for her young, or are we to say that "instinct" guides her to a proper not a fact that we attribute things to

Critical Logic Failed.

The late Sherlock Holmes had a favorite dictum: "Eliminate the impossible, and what is left, however improbable, must be the truth." This was not at all in accordance with the saying of Victor Hugo: "Nothing is so imminent as the impossible. What must be always foreseen is the unforeseen.' Most of us will agree, from experience with Hugo rather than with Holmes The impossible does happen. When "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" was published in the "No Name" series, the critics were agreed that it seemed to be written by Helen Hunt Jackson. But, as those who knew her love for flowers and acquaintance with nature also pointed out, she could not be the author, for there were several glaring mistakes in the naming and placing of blossoms in the story. Yet, as was afterward disclosed, she did write it. all the theorizing went for nothing .-Philadelphia Press.

Becoming Popular. "The cause of equal rights in Lexington is evidently becoming popular, says The Press-Transcript. "Upon the register for those friendly to enfranchisement of women are the names of many of our most influential people, members of the bar, college professors, physicians, leading business men and scores of names of our prominent women, while a long list of names is also seen of those who approve of women voting for school trustees and making women eligible for positions on school boards. This list of names for school suffrage is to be sent to the next legislature to help enforce the claims of women to this school suffrage."

Where to Place Brooders.

Brooders should have a house set apart for this operation, even if they are of the outdoor pattern, early in the season especially. Later the outdoor brooders may be used in the open air. The broodor house preferred by a Country Gentleman correspondent has a board floor, windows that admit the sunlight on the southerly side of the house and room about the brooder to secure exercise for the chickens, which, if very early in the season, cannot be advantageously allowed to run out of doors. The house need not be expensive. Even a building inclosed on three sides, open to the south-a mere shed-will answer, if one uses outdoor brooders, though an inclosed house is better. This correspondent has used brooders in a cellar and had really good success with them, but prefers a house set apart to their use. It is not necessary, however, to exercise so much care in the location of a brooder as in that of an incubator, for a hatched chick has much greater vitality than the unhatched germ. Still the more favorable the situation of the brooder, other things equal, the more satisfactory will be the growth and development of the chickens.

To Clean a Comb. Tie one end of a strong piece of thread to the handle of a drawer. down before it, with a towel or piece of paper on your lap. Hold the other end take the comb in your right, pass it up and down the thread, which should go between each tooth. You will find this will remove all the dust.

Idol Worship.

I have never had the opportunity of examining the idol worshiping mind of The amount of the gains possible to a savage, but it seems possible that the immutability of aspect of his little wooden god may sometimes touch him with an astounded awe, even when and

Lincoln's memory for the details of national business was unexampled. He

and GARDEN

UTILIZING THE WIND POWER.

Valuable Functions Performed by Modern

Windmills at Small Cost. The wind, like the poor, is always with us. In no considerable area in the United States is there a demand for more wind. It is indeed the specially disagreeable feature of nearly every climate. The cold north winds of winter and the raw winds of March as well as the parching and drying winds of summer are alike disagreeable if not destructive. But the wind is everywhere and always a source of power and should be utilized by the farmer as a helping hand. Windmills are comparatively cheap, and many of them are very effective. Great improvements have been made upon the old time windmills, and a new and possibly more appropriate nomenclature is now employed whereby we are introduced to "wind engines," "aermotors," etc. Still all these improved devices are windmills. There is scarcely a farmer in the

country who can really afford to be without a good windmill. The uses to which such a machine may be put on every farm are various and may be made to yield a profit. To be sure, there will be some days when the mill cannot earn its keep through no fault of its own, but on most farms a little attention from day to day will supplement the lack of motive power, and enough work may be done on breezy days to tide over a "doldrum" of even several days at a time. Some day-soon perhaps-electrical appliances will be attached to the windmill, enabling the farmer to store power as he now stores wheat or cider, to be drawn upon for use whenever convenient. But the windmill as it is at the present time is sufficient for most purposes to which farmers wish to apply power thus derived. Thus writes a correspondent of The Irrigation Age, who adds:

Perhaps one of the most common uses to which the power of the wind is applied is the pumping of water. Raising water by hand, even from shallow wells, is very hard work and too slow a process to be thought of on stock farms or when required for irrigation on a farm, however small. With a good well, however deep, and a modern type of windmill, water for household purposes stock and to some extent for irrigation may be easily and cheaply raised. But the pumping of water is only one of the valuable functions to be performed by the windmill. At comparatively small cost, belts, shafts and gearing may be provided whereby the power of the wind may be made to turn the grindstone, move the churn, shell the corn and grind it both for the use of the family and the stock, as well as to do a number of other errands, such as elevating grain and baled hay for storage in the barn. Cheese and cider presses may be operated by the same power, and fodder and wood cut also. In fact, the profitable uses of the windmill are many, and as users of them acquire more experience the long list of chores for the windmill will be lengthened, while that for the boys on the farm may be shortened in proportion. In brief, the modern windmill affords the farmer the readiest and cheapest means to apply the enormous force of the wind to useful draft. The cooler air, which is always purposes about the farmstead. It is an easy way to use to best advantage a waste product which costs nothing to produce, and which may nearly always be relied upon to ease the farmer's toil as well as that of his family, while adding a hundred bitherto unknown comforts not only to the farmer and his household, but to his flocks and herds.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Massachusetts highway commissioners are trying an interesting experiment. The board has found in building macadamized roads that upon loose, sandy soils much stone is being driven into the sand. In such cases gravel, when accessible, has been placed upon the sand to a depth of three or four inches, and on this is laid the stone. By so doing the cost is greatly reduced. There being no gravel at Martha's Vineyard, cheap cotton cloth has within two weeks been spread upon the sand, and over that the stone. It has been found that the sand does not work up through the stone, so much less stone is required. Layers of tarred paper were tried, but without success, as the stone pressed through them. The Farmers' Review says that this is probably the first experiment ever made with cloth, and while the stretch on which it is used is not long the showing will be none the less valuable.

Merits of Houdans.

Wright, the well known English au-

"With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile -a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas-and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profi

on good teening, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

A new industry has developed in the south Jersey pine lands which promises to give employment to unskilled laborers and utilize the refuse of forests. A company has been formed to make linoleum from forest leaves.

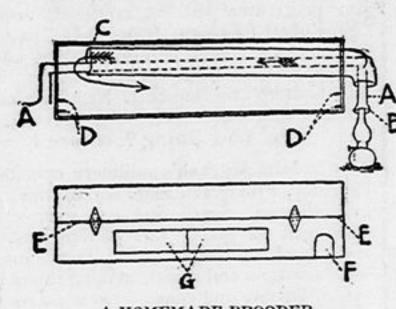
HOMEMADE BROODER.

It Costs Little and Answers Every Pur-

Not being satisfied with the result of my experience with brooders of different kinds, and with the impression that neither top nor bottom heat exclusively was the correct principle, I decided that I would make one which was nearer my idea of what a brooder should be. As I had no old boards or boxes,

bought two large sized bootboxes very cheap, which were about four feet long, one foot deep and nearly two

One box I carefully knocked apart so as not to spilt the boards, and the other one was left open on one side. Then covered it all over the outside with



A HOMEMADE BROODER.

double walls all around.

(A) and two elbows to extend through the box and had a small cone shaped piece soldered at B to allow the lamp chimney to sit up in under; also one elbow and enough 4 inch pipe to extend within about four to six inches of the opposite end of the box (C) and fastened to the top of the box.

end inside (D), 11/2 and 3 inches above there was less honey harvested in this and \$1,50 per day. Corner of Simon the bottom of the box to support the style of box than formerly in the old and ront-Sta, foronto.

Fig. 2 represents the front of brooder, up on top of the box hive. We used which is made by nailing two boards together, with paper between, and is then split clear across a little above the center (E), the top part being nailed to open frames right over the brood combs the box and a pair of hinges fastened to hold lower part, which is the door.

The mark F is a small hole about three inches each way to allow the chicks to pass in and out to the run.

One or two small pieces of glass can be fastened in door G to give light to inside of brooder. A tray made of light boards forms the movable floor, which can be cleaned in less time than it takes to tell it by opening the door and pulling out the tray and turning it over.

When the chicks are first put in, the tray rests upon the top cleats, and as they grow larger the tray can be lowered to allow them to pass under the 4 inch pipe. This gives neither top nor bottom heat exclusively, but a uniform temperature throughout and does not require a hover.

The cold air passes in through the large pipe and is heated before it gets into the brooder proper, and as the opening is at the same end (F) there is a continuous circulation, but no strong at the bottom, is forced out, as the opening in door is always open, and the chicks can pass in and out at their own sweet pleasure.

The 2 inch pipe at A should turn down, as it retains the heat better than when turned up and prevents the strong draft. If you like the idea, try it.

A small can of water placed in the brooder, so the evaporation will keep the air from becoming too dry, will be of advantage. It should be set near the top, so chicks cannot get into the water. -Dr. N. H. Edwards in Western Gar-

Breeding and Raising.

\$2.50 each for, he has a lot he can sell good quality and free from scab.

Why Use So Much Fertilizer? A New Jersey farmer was asked by the author of "Chemicals and Clover" why he used so much fertilizer. Here

When we put fertilizers on our potatoes, we look forward two years to the grass crop. That is why we use so much. For years and years we thought, with other farmers, that fertilizers were so soluble that it was only safe to put cost. The chickens feather very rapidly on just enough for one crop. That is all nonsense. On ordinarily level ground we find fertilizers as safe in the soil as out of it-safer, too, with wheat and grass coming along to make use of tham. The more fertilizers I use the more

IN THE APIARY.

Bees Store Most Honey In Large Receptacles, Says an Expert.

Which colony will store the more surplus honey-the one provided with one pound sections, or the one having two pound sections? The foregoing query was propounded in The American Bee Journal, and the answers were almost unanimously in favor of the two pound sections, although everybody agreed that when it came to selling the honey, it was much better to have it in one pound sections. To the farmer who keeps but a few colonies and who wishes to produce honey for his family use the question of sale is but secondary, and he desires, above all things, to get as much product as possible from the few colonies of bees that he keeps. It is therefore important for him to know whether there is really an advantage in using large honey sections. With a view to settling this matter are here appended the opinions of that expert bee man, Charles Dadant, as expressed in a letter to Prairie Farmer:

Bees in a state of nature lodge themselves in the hollows of trees. They store honey in provision of future needs. Their instinct leads them to place the honey at the upper part of their hive above the brood and far from the entrance, so that, the cluster of bees being of the Highest Order. placed between their stores and the entrance, they can better defend these against intruders. They also want the honey in a place easily accessible during cold weather, and therefore as near the brood nest as possible. When we give our bees an empty box above their breeding room, we act according to their requirements, but when the box is cut some old felt paper, such as is used un- up into small compartments they readider carpets, and nailed the boards of ly perceive that some parts of this surthe other box outside, so that I had plus room may become difficult of access to them during the cold weather, Fenelon Falls, Mar. 27, 1894. I then bought enough 2 inch tin pipe and they work in them much more re-

The first step taken for the securing THE of surplus honey, after the invention of the movable frame hive, was the invention of a small box, glassed on four sides and holding about four pounds of honey. The bees had access to this small box through only one hole about an inch Two small cleats were nailed to each | in diameter. It was soon perceived that wooden bucket plan, laid bottom side these boxes for a short time, but after the invention of the extractor in 1867 we tried surplus cases of full size with and without any partition or honey board. These frames were used for extracting. The result was so much in favor of the large frame that we soon discarded the glass boxes altogether. A little later on the honey section, holding about a pound, was invented and found just the thing for the comb honey market. We tried these sections in broad frames to hold them in the supers, and we used them side by side with the long extracting frames. The result was by far in favor of the latter, and were it not that the city trade demands honey in small packages we dare the assertion that no one would think of using anything else.

To show how evidently the bees prefer a long, open frame to a small section we will say that we tried both the long frames and the frames containing four sections each, side by side in hives, placing the small sections in the center over the brood nest. In every instance FARM FOR SALE the bees filled the large open frames first, although they were placed in a less fa- IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON. vorable place. In a comparative test between large and small sections the result was similar, although the difference was not so plainly marked. This shows that it is best to use long open frames, or large sections, in the supers, when the intention of the beekeeper is to produce honey especially or exclusively for his family's use. But if honey for market is wanted one must either use the one pound sections, which are the only comb honey package of marketable value, or he must use the long, open frames with the honey extractor.

Improvement In Eastern Apples. American Agriculturist reports that, This breeder may or may not be a despite the partial failure of the apple successful raiser. If he is not, the prob- crop in New York state, the metropoliability is he will not stay in the ranks tan market has been more than well many years, but will throw up the busi- supplied with apples the present season. ness in disgust. The fraternity misses There are some notable facts apparent such a man. The successful raiser is in this season's show of fruit. There the man who is in a position to make seems to be a greater variety of apples money out of the poultry business, and than is commonly seen at this season, he does. He probably could and perhaps and among these are some, now quite does raise pure bred fowls. If he does plentiful, which have of late years been and is not a scientific breeder, he sel- extremely scarce, such as Newtown pipdom raises anything of particular note pin, Esopus spitzenburg, Jonathan, unless by some chance mating. Yet he Rawle's Genet, Swaar, Seek No Furcan make the business pay, for, aside ther and Dominie. All of these have from those that he realizes from \$1 to been more or less plentiful, of fairly

at the market price to help fill his wal- There is no other possible explanation let, and there is a good chance of his of this seeming revival of apparently staying in the business, be it in thor- dying out varieties, says the authority oughbreds or in crossbreds for market referred to, than that it has been brought about by spraying and in some cases by a more intelligent fertilization. That this is the correct solution is further shown by the improved quality of the commoner varieties which come from orchardists who are up to date, such as 'be Baldwin, Northern Spy, Talman Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Ben Davis, Hubbardston, Tompkin's King and earlier in the season of Gravenstein and

Land plaster, which may be bought of dealers, should be sprinkled in horse and cow stables at the rate of a pint a day to each stall. It absorbs moisture, retains the ammonia and nearly doubles the value of the manure. Sprinkle it night and morning in the gutters be- Convent. hind the stalls.

Restaurant

KENT STREET, LINDSAY

BEST LUNCH FOR IN

OVSTERS, FRUIT, AND COR FECTIONERY.

FENELON FALLS

Just Received a New Stock of - · -

Perfumes

Colognes, Etc.

Ladies will find the quality to be

A Full Assortment.

H. J LYTLE

HOUSE

Corner of Simcoe and Front Sts. Toronto now under the propriership of Mr. oe Daly, late of Lindsay. Refitted and r furnished throughoutand is one of the bes equipped and conducted hotels in The wine room is unexcelled and cuisine cannot be surpassed. Terms &

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, M. Watters Proprietor. I have leased this commodious Hotel on Lindsay-st., and re ted the premises throughout. The Br will be supplied with the best Brands Liquors and Cigars. First class stabling and attentive hostlers.

BULL FOR SALE.

A pure-bred Short horn Durham Bull 19 mont suitable thorough-bred. Apply to

NATHAN DAY, Lakeview Farm, Fenela Feb. 18th 1895 .- 8-4.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.

Very choice six rowed barley. Good yield in 188 40 bushels per acre, 50c. per bushel. Campbell's white chaff spring wheat, excelled quality, 30 bushels per acre in 1894, 75c. per bushe

JOHN CAMPBELL. Fairview Farm, W oodville, 0:

A fifty acre farm situated Lot pt. 2, Con. 3, Fenela known as the Routley Farm. There is a large comfortable two storey brick house, and frame but on the premises. A fine young orchard now bearing nicely. The land is nearly all cleared and is excelled grazing land, with a running stream. There is nto this business will find it a good opening. For urther particulars apply to R. J. McLAUGHLINA

Barrister, Lindsay, or to

MRS S ROUTLEY

CENDERS.

Tenders will be redeived at the office of the Ton Clerk, Lindsay, up to 12 o'clock noon, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH, DAY OF MAR., 1895 FOR 100,000 FEETOFCOODSOUND 2 INCH HEMLOD PLANK

in lengths of 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet, not less than il and 12 inches wide, to be butted square and exist lengths. To be delivered on the market square. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted RICH. TOUCHBURN, Chairma

A NOTHER WARNING.

de'ay and avoid serious and unnecessary expense. 7 to 9 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the Town Clerk's office until further notice.

ROBERT SPIER. indsay, March 11th, 1895.-11-1.

DOG LOST.

On or about the 26th of February, good 52 yellow, woolly colie dog, with long heavy tail. The Ander will be suitably rewarded by returning him the undersigned or giving information of his where

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAR 29 Peel st., opposite the curling rink. For fall

JAS. CONNOLLY, Boot and shoe stere, Kent-s

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT. Instruction in Painting, Oil and Water Colors, Pastel-Crayon, pen and pencil. For further information apply at the

SISTERS ST. JOSEPH.

MOTHER'S

How She Sought to get for Her Son, and the T Result.

Elyey street is situated in of the metropolis-that east wise men of this generation are to view from a safe distance.

Elvey street would not be as a type of architectural or perfection. The lives of the who existed there were as irre the houses, and that is saying deal. It sheltered some who to earn a living, many who to did not succeed, and a residu took no trouble at all in the yet seemed to exist in a much flourishing condition than the

To Mrs. Sivett's credit, be she belonged to the first section managed to earn a living, and ly Rumor said she was a wid rumor in this case was corre Elvey street never troubled its on this point. If its thorough parrow, it held broad views questions, and it was content things as it found them. No one recollected the husb

some of the inhabitants had m of a son. This son had entist according to the mother had with enough distinction to acqu title of "general" at the very that is to say, if his services his recognized at their right value terrestrial sphere, and so Bill name was somehow not allotted of distinction in the Army List A time came when Mrs. Siv

silent about her son, and rumon is bound to make up for re again wagged its tongue and s Mr. Bill Sivett had deserted. Again rumor was correct.

conscious, perhaps, that his clair not properly estimated by an i ful country, had deserted. ment was stationed in the Tra A brush with the Boers was im Bill decamped and made his wa fully disguised, to Cape Town had previously written to his telling her of the step he taking, and asking her to rai hook or crook, \$10, and forwar him as soon as possible, or oth he "might be taken and shot." he judged an appropriate, if u sary, piece of information, to " old woman," as he unfeelingly p

Bill had often made appear smaller amounts; never in vail did not trouble himself how his got them; but get them she alwa

When he reached Cape To entered, at the risk of detect drinking saloon, for he sadly ne tonic to shake off his depression

Here a lucky thing happened. of those arguments was proceed the bar which were of frequent rence at the time, regarding Colonial. A young man, abo same cut and figure as Bill, pressing himself vehemently subject under discussion, and re the hot contents of a glass full face for a disparaging reference equally vehement assertions of a disputant.

Bill, to his credit be it said, lacking in a certain amount of (though it didn't take the standing the enemy's fire) as audacity. He had a keen eye, t prospective advantages, and, n that the young man thus seemed to have an ample sup the golden metal he so lacked, upon the diplematic stroke of up the quarrel on the young man

half by knocking his assailant de What Bill foresaw really hap A bond of fellowship was imme established between the two lodged in the same house, and l that his new friend's name was Winders; that he was English and that he intended returning t land in a couple of days; that already taken passage for the sa the Ariadne; that he was taking him a considerable sum of mone in profitable speculations at the and that his ambition was to s in the land of his birth. All intentions were regarded by highly praiseworthy- especial

And so it happened that the went out for a farewell jaunt evening preceding the sailing Ariadne, but only one of them ed. This one was presumably Winders, for a passenger of tha -spent his money with the afflu

When this passenger reached don, strange to say, he imme made for Elvey street.

Silas-or the man, rather, w. disguised as Silas-reached th